

INTIMATION



WATSON'S

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES

FOR THE SUMMER.

PRICKLY
HEAT LOTION

One of our most popular preparations, which has stood the test of fifty years. It cools the skin and removes irritation at once.

RINGWORM
REMEDY

(TONG PANG CHONG)

An absolute specific for Ringworm and Dhobi Itch.

HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA

Try it in your bath and you will feel all the better for it. For cleansing silverware, jewellery, and clothing it is without equal.

A.S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

(31)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the press columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, not to the publisher, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. Unintentionally signed communications that have appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's P.O. Box, 36. Telephone No. 12.

DEATH.

On the 18th September, at his residence, No. 44, Caine Road, A. A. H. BOWEN.

(237)

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD CL. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1903.

The insincerity of the professions made by the Empress Dowager in favour of progress and reform on her return to Peking from her voluntary exile to the North-west has quickly been demonstrated. On the principle, no doubt, quaintly embodied in the lines—

The Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be:
The Devil was well, the Devil a monk was he—
Her Majesty, probably thought it might, on her reappearance in the capital, be well to take a little Western Reform physic, and at first, while in a state of nervous insecurity, she may have fancied the medicine agreed with her. But now that she has regained confidence, and feels that her feet are once more on solid ground, she is ready to throw physic to the dogs, and resume, with all fervour the autocratic rule so congenial to her tyrannical spirit. For some time previous the Empress Dowager had been showing that she was impatient of criticism, and upon the arrest and trial of the reformer SHEN KE-WEI she openly threw off the mask, and came out again in her true colours. Nothing short of a most vindictive punishment for the unfortunate man could satisfy her desire for vengeance, and she accordingly decreed that a sentence should be passed which, while without precedent, was most barbarous and cruel. The wretched man was savagely beaten to death in prison on the direct instructions of this savage woman, whom the Powers, in a moment of equal imbecility and weakness, allowed to return to Peking to again set back the clock of progress and probably hatch new projects for driving out the hated

foreigner from the Celestial Empire. She has not been long showing her true spirit; after first cleverly imposing upon the ladies of the Legations, and to their lasting shame inducing them to accept gifts from her blood-stained hands, she has gradually developed all her old predilections and has set herself to check all tendency to progress, to find all efforts in the direction of reform. Among other achievements of the kind, the latest act of the Empress Dowager has been to veto the scheme of the Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG and CHANG PEI-SHI, the Chancellor of the Peking University, to abolish the literary examinations after the old style of competition, and has made it exceedingly plain to those officials that she will never allow such an innovation. On the contrary, secret instructions will, it is said, be given to the examiners to bestow the *Hsueh-shai* and *Chun-jen* degrees upon those only who show in their essays a desire closely to adhere to the old order of things. The examiners have been selected from the ranks of the reactionaries, and may be trusted to carry out the Imperial orders. Conscious, however, that the Emperor is still alive and representing the TARTAR dynasty, she keeps up a pretence of still intending to retire when she has put the Imperial house in order and blotted out the reformers. She plays her part, it must be admitted, with great cleverness, and succeeds in hoodwinking most of the officials if she does not entirely impose on the Emperor and his friends. So far the Emperor has been content to accept the role of imbecile, and his energetic aunt is therefore not afraid of him, but there must be an end of this by-and-by. The Emperor's friends will ere long begin to grow weary of waiting for an emancipation that never comes, and the spirit of progress which the Empress Dowager fondly thinks she has stifled will break out the more strongly for being repressed and kept down. Meantime, however, there is said to be danger of a further outbreak against foreigners at Peking. The reactionaries have been greatly encouraged by the attitude assumed by the Empress Dowager and her creatures, and the reappearance of Prince TEAN and others in the capital is regarded with uneasiness by those who watch developments there. It is true the Legations are fortified and guarded, and that garrisons of foreign soldiers are still maintained, but if the foreign-drilled native troops are only properly equipped and led, it would go hardly with the foreign representatives if another *coup d'etat* were to be resolved upon by the Empress or the Palace favourites. It may not actually be, as some writers seem to think, that the Ministers are living on the crust of a volcano, but it is at least certain that there is a sense of unrest and uneasiness in the Chinese metropolis, which is accentuated with every fresh snub administered by the Empress to CHANG CHIH-TUNG and the advocates of a policy of progress. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Foreign Ministers will not live in a fools' paradise, but that they will keep a smart watch on the movements of the anti-foreign party in the Government, and, if necessary, demand the banishment of suspicious characters. The memory of the events of 1900 is still too fresh in the minds of foreigners for them to put much faith either in the good intentions or the goodwill of the majority of the Chinese or Manchu officials.

foreigner from the Celestial Empire. She has not been long showing her true spirit; after first cleverly imposing upon the ladies of the Legations, and to their lasting shame inducing them to accept gifts from her blood-stained hands, she has gradually developed all her old predilections and has set herself to check all tendency to progress, to find all efforts in the direction of reform. Among other achievements of the kind, the latest act of the Empress Dowager has been to veto the scheme of the Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG and CHANG PEI-SHI, the Chancellor of the Peking University, to abolish the literary examinations after the old style of competition, and has made it exceedingly plain to those officials that she will never allow such an innovation. On the contrary, secret instructions will, it is said, be given to the examiners to bestow the *Hsueh-shai* and *Chun-jen* degrees upon those only who show in their essays a desire closely to adhere to the old order of things. The examiners have been selected from the ranks of the reactionaries, and may be trusted to carry out the Imperial orders. Conscious, however, that the Emperor is still alive and representing the TARTAR dynasty, she keeps up a pretence of still intending to retire when she has put the Imperial house in order and blotted out the reformers. She plays her part, it must be admitted, with great cleverness, and succeeds in hoodwinking most of the officials if she does not entirely impose on the Emperor and his friends. So far the Emperor has been content to accept the role of imbecile, and his energetic aunt is therefore not afraid of him, but there must be an end of this by-and-by. The Emperor's friends will ere long begin to grow weary of waiting for an emancipation that never comes, and the spirit of progress which the Empress Dowager fondly thinks she has stifled will break out the more strongly for being repressed and kept down. Meantime, however, there is said to be danger of a further outbreak against foreigners at Peking. The reactionaries have been greatly encouraged by the attitude assumed by the Empress Dowager and her creatures, and the reappearance of Prince TEAN and others in the capital is regarded with uneasiness by those who watch developments there. It is true the Legations are fortified and guarded, and that garrisons of foreign soldiers are still maintained, but if the foreign-drilled native troops are only properly equipped and led, it would go hardly with the foreign representatives if another *coup d'etat* were to be resolved upon by the Empress or the Palace favourites. It may not actually be, as some writers seem to think, that the Ministers are living on the crust of a volcano, but it is at least certain that there is a sense of unrest and uneasiness in the Chinese metropolis, which is accentuated with every fresh snub administered by the Empress to CHANG CHIH-TUNG and the advocates of a policy of progress. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Foreign Ministers will not live in a fools' paradise, but that they will keep a smart watch on the movements of the anti-foreign party in the Government, and, if necessary, demand the banishment of suspicious characters. The memory of the events of 1900 is still too fresh in the minds of foreigners for them to put much faith either in the good intentions or the goodwill of the majority of the Chinese or Manchu officials.

foreigner from the Celestial Empire. She has not been long showing her true spirit; after first cleverly imposing upon the ladies of the Legations, and to their lasting shame inducing them to accept gifts from her blood-stained hands, she has gradually developed all her old predilections and has set herself to check all tendency to progress, to find all efforts in the direction of reform. Among other achievements of the kind, the latest act of the Empress Dowager has been to veto the scheme of the Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG and CHANG PEI-SHI, the Chancellor of the Peking University, to abolish the literary examinations after the old style of competition, and has made it exceedingly plain to those officials that she will never allow such an innovation. On the contrary, secret instructions will, it is said, be given to the examiners to bestow the *Hsueh-shai* and *Chun-jen* degrees upon those only who show in their essays a desire closely to adhere to the old order of things. The examiners have been selected from the ranks of the reactionaries, and may be trusted to carry out the Imperial orders. Conscious, however, that the Emperor is still alive and representing the TARTAR dynasty, she keeps up a pretence of still intending to retire when she has put the Imperial house in order and blotted out the reformers. She plays her part, it must be admitted, with great cleverness, and succeeds in hoodwinking most of the officials if she does not entirely impose on the Emperor and his friends. So far the Emperor has been content to accept the role of imbecile, and his energetic aunt is therefore not afraid of him, but there must be an end of this by-and-by. The Emperor's friends will ere long begin to grow weary of waiting for an emancipation that never comes, and the spirit of progress which the Empress Dowager fondly thinks she has stifled will break out the more strongly for being repressed and kept down. Meantime, however, there is said to be danger of a further outbreak against foreigners at Peking. The reactionaries have been greatly encouraged by the attitude assumed by the Empress Dowager and her creatures, and the reappearance of Prince TEAN and others in the capital is regarded with uneasiness by those who watch developments there. It is true the Legations are fortified and guarded, and that garrisons of foreign soldiers are still maintained, but if the foreign-drilled native troops are only properly equipped and led, it would go hardly with the foreign representatives if another *coup d'etat* were to be resolved upon by the Empress or the Palace favourites. It may not actually be, as some writers seem to think, that the Ministers are living on the crust of a volcano, but it is at least certain that there is a sense of unrest and uneasiness in the Chinese metropolis, which is accentuated with every fresh snub administered by the Empress to CHANG CHIH-TUNG and the advocates of a policy of progress. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Foreign Ministers will not live in a fools' paradise, but that they will keep a smart watch on the movements of the anti-foreign party in the Government, and, if necessary, demand the banishment of suspicious characters. The memory of the events of 1900 is still too fresh in the minds of foreigners for them to put much faith either in the good intentions or the goodwill of the majority of the Chinese or Manchu officials.

foreigner from the Celestial Empire. She has not been long showing her true spirit; after first cleverly imposing upon the ladies of the Legations, and to their lasting shame inducing them to accept gifts from her blood-stained hands, she has gradually developed all her old predilections and has set herself to check all tendency to progress, to find all efforts in the direction of reform. Among other achievements of the kind, the latest act of the Empress Dowager has been to veto the scheme of the Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG and CHANG PEI-SHI, the Chancellor of the Peking University, to abolish the literary examinations after the old style of competition, and has made it exceedingly plain to those officials that she will never allow such an innovation. On the contrary, secret instructions will, it is said, be given to the examiners to bestow the *Hsueh-shai* and *Chun-jen* degrees upon those only who show in their essays a desire closely to adhere to the old order of things. The examiners have been selected from the ranks of the reactionaries, and may be trusted to carry out the Imperial orders. Conscious, however, that the Emperor is still alive and representing the TARTAR dynasty, she keeps up a pretence of still intending to retire when she has put the Imperial house in order and blotted out the reformers. She plays her part, it must be admitted, with great cleverness, and succeeds in hoodwinking most of the officials if she does not entirely impose on the Emperor and his friends. So far the Emperor has been content to accept the role of imbecile, and his energetic aunt is therefore not afraid of him, but there must be an end of this by-and-by. The Emperor's friends will ere long begin to grow weary of waiting for an emancipation that never comes, and the spirit of progress which the Empress Dowager fondly thinks she has stifled will break out the more strongly for being repressed and kept down. Meantime, however, there is said to be danger of a further outbreak against foreigners at Peking. The reactionaries have been greatly encouraged by the attitude assumed by the Empress Dowager and her creatures, and the reappearance of Prince TEAN and others in the capital is regarded with uneasiness by those who watch developments there. It is true the Legations are fortified and guarded, and that garrisons of foreign soldiers are still maintained, but if the foreign-drilled native troops are only properly equipped and led, it would go hardly with the foreign representatives if another *coup d'etat* were to be resolved upon by the Empress or the Palace favourites. It may not actually be, as some writers seem to think, that the Ministers are living on the crust of a volcano, but it is at least certain that there is a sense of unrest and uneasiness in the Chinese metropolis, which is accentuated with every fresh snub administered by the Empress to CHANG CHIH-TUNG and the advocates of a policy of progress. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Foreign Ministers will not live in a fools' paradise, but that they will keep a smart watch on the movements of the anti-foreign party in the Government, and, if necessary, demand the banishment of suspicious characters. The memory of the events of 1900 is still too fresh in the minds of foreigners for them to put much faith either in the good intentions or the goodwill of the majority of the Chinese or Manchu officials.

foreigner from the Celestial Empire. She has not been long showing her true spirit; after first cleverly imposing upon the ladies of the Legations, and to their lasting shame inducing them to accept gifts from her blood-stained hands, she has gradually developed all her old predilections and has set herself to check all tendency to progress, to find all efforts in the direction of reform. Among other achievements of the kind, the latest act of the Empress Dowager has been to veto the scheme of the Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG and CHANG PEI-SHI, the Chancellor of the Peking University, to abolish the literary examinations after the old style of competition, and has made it exceedingly plain to those officials that she will never allow such an innovation. On the contrary, secret instructions will, it is said, be given to the examiners to bestow the *Hsueh-shai* and *Chun-jen* degrees upon those only who show in their essays a desire closely to adhere to the old order of things. The examiners have been selected from the ranks of the reactionaries, and may be trusted to carry out the Imperial orders. Conscious, however, that the Emperor is still alive and representing the TARTAR dynasty, she keeps up a pretence of still intending to retire when she has put the Imperial house in order and blotted out the reformers. She plays her part, it must be admitted, with great cleverness, and succeeds in hoodwinking most of the officials if she does not entirely impose on the Emperor and his friends. So far the Emperor has been content to accept the role of imbecile, and his energetic aunt is therefore not afraid of him, but there must be an end of this by-and-by. The Emperor's friends will ere long begin to grow weary of waiting for an emancipation that never comes, and the spirit of progress which the Empress Dowager fondly thinks she has stifled will break out the more strongly for being repressed and kept down. Meantime, however, there is said to be danger of a further outbreak against foreigners at Peking. The reactionaries have been greatly encouraged by the attitude assumed by the Empress Dowager and her creatures, and the reappearance of Prince TEAN and others in the capital is regarded with uneasiness by those who watch developments there. It is true the Legations are fortified and guarded, and that garrisons of foreign soldiers are still maintained, but if the foreign-drilled native troops are only properly equipped and led, it would go hardly with the foreign representatives if another *coup d'etat* were to be resolved upon by the Empress or the Palace favourites. It may not actually be, as some writers seem to think, that the Ministers are living on the crust of a volcano, but it is at least certain that there is a sense of unrest and uneasiness in the Chinese metropolis, which is accentuated with every fresh snub administered by the Empress to CHANG CHIH-TUNG and the advocates of a policy of progress. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Foreign Ministers will not live in a fools' paradise, but that they will keep a smart watch on the movements of the anti-foreign party in the Government, and, if necessary, demand the banishment of suspicious characters. The memory of the events of 1900 is still too fresh in the minds of foreigners for them to put much faith either in the good intentions or the goodwill of the majority of the Chinese or Manchu officials.

foreigner from the Celestial Empire. She has not been long showing her true spirit; after first cleverly imposing upon the ladies of the Legations, and to their lasting shame inducing them to accept gifts from her blood-stained hands, she has gradually developed all her old predilections and has set herself to check all tendency to progress, to find all efforts in the direction of reform. Among other achievements of the kind, the latest act of the Empress Dowager has been to veto the scheme of the Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG and CHANG PEI-SHI, the Chancellor of the Peking University, to abolish the literary examinations after the old style of competition, and has made it exceedingly plain to those officials that she will never allow such an innovation. On the contrary, secret instructions will, it is said, be given to the examiners to bestow the *Hsueh-shai* and *Chun-jen* degrees upon those only who show in their essays a desire closely to adhere to the old order of things. The examiners have been selected from the ranks of the reactionaries, and may be trusted to carry out the Imperial orders. Conscious, however, that the Emperor is still alive and representing the TARTAR dynasty, she keeps up a pretence of still intending to retire when she has put the Imperial house in order and blotted out the reformers. She plays her part, it must be admitted, with great cleverness, and succeeds in hoodwinking most of the officials if she does not entirely impose on the Emperor and his friends. So far the Emperor has been content to accept the role of imbecile, and his energetic aunt is therefore not afraid of him, but there must be an end of this by-and-by. The Emperor's friends will ere long begin to grow weary of waiting for an emancipation that never comes, and the spirit of progress which the Empress Dowager fondly thinks she has stifled will break out the more strongly for being repressed and kept down. Meantime, however, there is said to be danger of a further outbreak against foreigners at Peking. The reactionaries have been greatly encouraged by the attitude assumed by the Empress Dowager and her creatures, and the reappearance of Prince TEAN and others in the capital is regarded with uneasiness by those who watch developments there. It is true the Legations are fortified and guarded, and that garrisons of foreign soldiers are still maintained, but if the foreign-drilled native troops are only properly equipped and led, it would go hardly with the foreign representatives if another *coup d'etat* were to be resolved upon by the Empress or the Palace favourites. It may not actually be, as some writers seem to think, that the Ministers are living on the crust of a volcano, but it is at least certain that there is a sense of unrest and uneasiness in the Chinese metropolis, which is accentuated with every fresh snub administered by the Empress to CHANG CHIH-TUNG and the advocates of a policy of progress. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Foreign Ministers will not live in a fools' paradise, but that they will keep a smart watch on the movements of the anti-foreign party in the Government, and, if necessary, demand the banishment of suspicious characters. The memory of the events of 1900 is still too fresh in the minds of foreigners for them to put much faith either in the good intentions or the goodwill of the majority of the Chinese or Manchu officials.

foreigner from the Celestial Empire. She has not been long showing her true spirit; after first cleverly imposing upon the ladies of the Legations, and to their lasting shame inducing them to accept gifts from her blood-stained hands, she has gradually developed all her old predilections and has set herself to check all tendency to progress, to find all efforts in the direction of reform. Among other achievements of the kind, the latest act of the Empress Dowager has been to veto the scheme of the Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG and CHANG PEI-SHI, the Chancellor of the Peking University, to abolish the literary examinations after the old style of competition, and has made it exceedingly plain to those officials that she will never allow such an innovation. On the contrary, secret instructions will, it is said, be given to the examiners to bestow the *Hsueh-shai* and *Chun-jen* degrees upon those only who show in their essays a desire closely to adhere to the old order of things. The examiners have been selected from the ranks of the reactionaries, and may be trusted to carry out the Imperial orders. Conscious, however, that the Emperor is still alive and representing the TARTAR dynasty, she keeps up a pretence of still intending to retire when she has put the Imperial house in order and blotted out the reformers. She plays her part, it must be admitted, with great cleverness, and succeeds in hoodwinking most of the officials if she does not entirely impose on the Emperor and his friends. So far the Emperor has been content to accept the role of imbecile, and his energetic aunt is therefore not afraid of him, but there must be an end of this by-and-by. The Emperor's friends will ere long begin to grow weary of waiting for an emancipation that never comes, and the spirit of progress which the Empress Dowager fondly thinks she has stifled will break out the more strongly for being repressed and kept down. Meantime, however, there is said to be danger of a further outbreak against foreigners at Peking. The reactionaries have been greatly encouraged by the attitude assumed by the Empress Dowager and her creatures, and the reappearance of Prince TEAN and others in the capital is regarded with uneasiness by those who watch developments there. It is true the Legations are fortified and guarded, and that garrisons of foreign soldiers are still maintained, but if the foreign-drilled native troops are only properly equipped and led, it would go hardly with the foreign representatives if another *coup d'etat* were to be resolved upon by the Empress or the Palace favourites. It may not actually be, as some writers seem to think, that the Ministers are living on the crust of a volcano, but it is at least certain that there is a sense of unrest and uneasiness in the Chinese metropolis, which is accentuated with every fresh snub administered by the Empress to CHANG CHIH-TUNG and the advocates of a policy of progress. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Foreign Ministers will not live in a fools' paradise, but that they will keep a smart watch on the movements of the anti-foreign party in the Government, and, if necessary, demand the banishment of suspicious characters. The memory of the events of 1900 is still too fresh in the minds of foreigners for them to put much faith either in the good intentions or the goodwill of the majority of the Chinese or Manchu officials.

foreigner from the Celestial Empire. She has not been long showing her true spirit; after first cleverly imposing upon the ladies of the Legations, and to their lasting shame inducing them to accept gifts from her blood-stained hands, she has gradually developed all her old predilections and has set herself to check all tendency to progress, to find all efforts in the direction of reform. Among other achievements of the kind, the latest act of the Empress Dowager has been to veto the scheme of the Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG and CHANG PEI-SHI, the Chancellor of the Peking University, to abolish the literary examinations after the old style of competition, and has made it exceedingly plain to those officials that she will never allow such an innovation. On the contrary, secret instructions will, it is said, be given to the examiners to bestow the *Hsueh-shai* and *Chun-jen* degrees upon those only who show in their essays a desire closely to adhere to the old order of things. The examiners have been selected from the ranks of the reactionaries, and may be trusted to carry out the Imperial orders. Conscious, however, that the Emperor is still alive and representing the TARTAR dynasty, she keeps up a pretence of still intending to retire when she has put the Imperial house in order and blotted out the reformers. She plays her part, it must be admitted, with great cleverness, and succeeds in hoodwinking most of the officials if she does not entirely impose on the Emperor and his friends. So far the Emperor has been content to accept the role of imbecile, and his energetic aunt is therefore not afraid of him, but there must be an end of this by-and-by. The Emperor's friends will ere long begin to grow weary of waiting for an emancipation that never comes, and the spirit of progress which the Empress Dowager fondly thinks she has stifled will break out the more strongly for being repressed and kept down. Meantime, however, there is said to be danger of a further outbreak against foreigners at Peking. The reactionaries have been greatly encouraged by the attitude assumed by the Empress Dowager and her creatures, and the reappearance of Prince TEAN and others in the capital is regarded with uneasiness by those who watch developments there. It is true the Legations are fortified and guarded, and that garrisons of foreign soldiers are still maintained, but if the foreign-drilled native troops are only properly equipped and led, it would go hardly with the foreign representatives if another *coup d'etat* were to be resolved upon by the Empress or the Palace favourites. It may not actually be, as some writers seem to think, that the Ministers are living on the crust of a volcano, but it is at least certain that there is a sense of unrest and uneasiness in the Chinese metropolis, which is accentuated with every fresh snub administered by the Empress to CHANG CHIH-TUNG and the advocates of a policy of progress. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Foreign Ministers will not live in a fools' paradise, but that they will keep a smart watch on the movements of the anti-foreign party in the Government, and, if necessary, demand the banishment of suspicious characters. The memory of the events of 1900 is still too fresh in the minds of foreigners for them to put much faith either in the good intentions or the goodwill of the majority of the Chinese or Manchu officials.

foreigner from the Celestial Empire. She has not been long showing her true spirit; after first cleverly imposing upon the ladies of the Legations, and to their lasting shame inducing them to accept gifts from her blood-stained hands, she has gradually developed all her old predilections and has set herself to check all tendency to progress, to find all efforts in the direction of reform. Among other achievements of the kind, the latest act of the Empress Dowager has been to veto the scheme of the Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG and CHANG PEI-SHI, the Chancellor of the Peking University, to abolish the literary examinations after the old style of competition, and has made it exceedingly plain to those officials that she will never allow such an innovation. On the contrary, secret instructions will, it is said, be given to the examiners to bestow the *Hsueh-shai* and *Chun-jen* degrees upon those only who show in their essays a desire closely to adhere to the old order of things. The examiners have been selected from the ranks of the reactionaries, and may be trusted to carry out the Imperial orders. Conscious, however, that the Emperor is still alive and representing the TARTAR dynasty, she keeps up a pretence of still intending to retire when she has put the Imperial house in order and blotted out the reformers. She plays her part, it must be admitted, with great cleverness, and succeeds in hoodwinking most of the officials if she does not entirely impose on the Emperor and his friends. So far the Emperor has been content to accept the role of imbecile, and his energetic aunt is therefore not afraid of him, but there must be an end of this by-and-by. The Emperor's friends will ere long begin to grow weary of waiting for an emancipation that never comes, and the spirit of progress which the Empress Dowager fondly thinks she has stifled will break out the more strongly for being repressed and kept down. Meantime, however, there is said to be danger of a further outbreak against foreigners at Peking. The reactionaries have been greatly encouraged by the attitude assumed by the Empress Dowager and her creatures, and the reappearance of Prince TEAN and others in the capital is regarded with uneasiness by those who watch developments there. It is true the Legations are fortified and guarded, and that garrisons of foreign soldiers are still maintained, but if the foreign-drilled native troops are only properly equipped and led, it would go hardly with the foreign representatives if another *coup d'etat* were to be resolved upon by the Empress or the Palace favourites. It may not actually be, as some writers seem to think, that the Ministers are living on the crust of a volcano, but it is at least certain that there is a sense of unrest and uneasiness in the Chinese metropolis, which is accentuated with every fresh snub administered by the Empress to CHANG CHIH-TUNG and the advocates of a policy of progress. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Foreign Ministers will not live in a fools' paradise, but that they will keep a smart watch on the movements of the anti-foreign party in the Government, and, if necessary, demand the banishment of suspicious characters. The memory of the events of 1900 is still too fresh in the minds of foreigners for them to put much faith either in the good intentions or the goodwill of the majority of the Chinese or Manchu officials.

foreigner from the Celestial Empire. She has not been long showing her true spirit; after first cleverly imposing upon the ladies of the Legations, and to their lasting shame inducing them to accept gifts from her blood-stained hands, she has gradually developed all her old predilections and has set herself to check all tendency to progress, to find all efforts in the direction of reform. Among other achievements of the kind, the latest act of the Empress Dowager has been to veto the scheme of the Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG and CHANG PEI-SHI, the Chancellor of the Peking University, to abolish the literary examinations after the old style of competition, and has made it exceedingly plain to those officials that she will never allow such an innovation. On the contrary, secret instructions will, it is said, be given to the examiners to bestow the *Hsueh-shai* and *Chun-jen* degrees upon those only who show in their essays a desire closely to adhere to the old order of things. The examiners have been selected from the ranks of the reactionaries, and may be trusted to carry out the Imperial orders. Conscious, however, that the Emperor is still alive and representing the TARTAR dynasty, she keeps up a pretence of still intending to retire when she has put the Imperial house in order and blotted out the reformers. She plays her part, it must be admitted, with great cleverness, and succeeds in hoodwinking most of the officials if she does not entirely impose on the Emperor and his friends. So far the Emperor has been content to accept the role of imbecile, and his energetic aunt is therefore not afraid of him, but there must be an end of this by-and-by. The Emperor's friends will ere long begin to grow weary of waiting for an emancipation that never comes, and the spirit of progress which the Empress Dowager fondly thinks she has stifled will break out the more strongly for being repressed and kept down. Meantime, however, there is said to be danger of a further outbreak against foreigners at Peking. The reactionaries have been greatly encouraged by the attitude assumed by the Empress Dowager and her creatures, and the reappearance of Prince TEAN and others in the capital is regarded with uneasiness by those who watch developments there. It is true the Legations are fortified and guarded, and that garrisons of foreign soldiers are still maintained, but if the foreign-drilled native troops are only properly equipped and led, it would go hardly with the foreign representatives if another *coup d'etat* were to be resolved upon by the Empress or the Palace favourites. It may not actually be, as some writers seem to think, that the Ministers are living on the crust of a volcano, but it is at least certain that there is a sense of unrest and uneasiness in the Chinese metropolis, which is accentuated with every fresh snub administered by the Empress to CHANG CHIH-TUNG and the advocates of a policy of progress. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Foreign Ministers will not live in a fools' paradise, but that they will keep a smart watch on the movements of the anti-foreign party in the Government, and, if necessary, demand the banishment of suspicious characters. The memory of the events of 1900 is still too fresh in the minds of foreigners for them to put much faith either in the good intentions or the goodwill of the majority of the Chinese or Manchu officials.

foreigner from the Celestial Empire. She has not been long showing her true spirit; after first cleverly imposing upon the ladies of the Legations, and to their lasting shame inducing them to accept gifts from her blood-stained hands, she has gradually developed all her old predilections and has set herself to check all tendency to progress, to find all efforts in the direction of reform. Among other achievements of the kind, the latest act of the Empress Dowager has been to veto the scheme of the Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG and CHANG PEI-SHI, the Chancellor of the Peking University, to abolish the literary examinations after the old style of competition, and has made it exceedingly plain to those officials that she will never allow such an innovation. On the contrary, secret instructions will, it is said, be given to the examiners to bestow the *Hsueh-shai* and *Chun-jen* degrees upon those only who show in their essays a desire closely to adhere to the old order of things. The examiners have been selected from the ranks of the reactionaries, and may be trusted to carry out the Imperial orders. Conscious, however, that the Emperor is still alive and representing the TARTAR dynasty, she keeps up a pretence of still intending to retire when she has put the Imperial house in order and blotted out the reformers. She plays her part, it must be admitted, with great cleverness, and succeeds in hoodwinking most of the officials if she does not entirely impose on the Emperor and his friends. So far the Emperor has been content to accept the role of imbecile, and his energetic aunt is therefore not afraid of him, but there must be an end of this by-and-by. The Emperor's friends will ere long begin to grow weary of waiting for an emancipation that never comes, and the spirit of progress which the Empress Dowager fondly thinks she has stifled will break out the more strongly for being repressed and kept down. Meantime, however, there is said to be danger of a further outbreak against foreigners at Peking. The reactionaries have been greatly encouraged by the attitude assumed by the Empress Dowager and her creatures, and the reappearance of Prince TEAN and others in the capital is regarded with uneasiness by those who watch developments there. It is true the Legations are fortified and guarded, and that garrisons of foreign soldiers are still maintained, but if the foreign-drilled native troops are only properly equipped and led, it would go hardly with the foreign representatives if another *coup d'etat* were to be resolved upon by the Empress or the Palace favourites. It may not actually be, as some writers seem to think, that the Ministers are living on the crust of a volcano, but it is at least certain that there is a sense of unrest and uneasiness in the Chinese metropolis, which is accentuated with every fresh snub administered by the Empress to CHANG CHIH-TUNG and the advocates of a policy of progress. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Foreign Ministers will not live in a fools' paradise, but that they will keep a smart watch on the movements of the anti-foreign party in the Government, and, if necessary, demand the banishment of suspicious characters. The memory of the events of 1900 is still too fresh in the minds of foreigners for them to put much faith either in the good intentions or the goodwill of the majority of the Chinese or Manchu officials.

foreigner from the Celestial Empire. She has not been long showing her true spirit; after first cleverly imposing upon the ladies of the Legations, and to their lasting shame inducing them to accept gifts from her blood-stained hands, she has gradually developed all her old predilections and has set herself to check all tendency to progress, to find all efforts in the direction of reform. Among other achievements of the kind, the latest act of the Empress Dowager has been to veto the scheme of the Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG and CHANG PEI-SHI, the Chancellor of the Peking University, to abolish the literary examinations after the old style of competition, and has made it exceedingly plain to those officials that she will never allow such an innovation. On the contrary, secret instructions will, it is said, be given to the examiners to bestow the *Hsueh-shai* and *Chun-jen* degrees upon those only who show in their essays a desire closely to adhere to the old order of things. The examiners have been selected from the ranks of the reactionaries, and may be trusted to carry out the Imperial orders. Conscious, however, that the Emperor is still alive and representing the TARTAR dynasty, she keeps up a pretence of still intending to retire when she has put the Imperial house in order and blotted out the reformers. She plays her part, it must be admitted, with great cleverness, and succeeds in hoodwinking most of the officials if she does not entirely impose on the Emperor and his friends. So far the Emperor has been content to accept the role of imbecile, and his energetic aunt is therefore not afraid of him, but there must be an end of this by-and-by. The Emperor's friends will ere long begin to grow weary of waiting for an emancipation that never comes, and the spirit of progress which the Empress Dowager fondly thinks she has stifled will break out the more strongly for being repressed and kept down. Meantime, however, there is said to be danger of a further outbreak against foreigners at Peking. The reactionaries have been greatly encouraged by the attitude assumed by the Empress Dowager and her creatures, and the reappearance of Prince TEAN and others in the capital is regarded with uneasiness by those who watch developments there. It is true the Legations are fortified and guarded, and that garrisons of foreign soldiers are still maintained, but if the foreign-drilled native troops are only properly equipped and led, it would go hardly with the foreign representatives if another *coup d'etat* were to be resolved upon by the Empress or the Palace favourites. It may not actually be, as some writers seem to think, that the Ministers are living on the crust of a volcano, but it is at least certain that there is a sense of unrest and uneasiness in the Chinese metropolis, which is accentuated with every fresh snub administered by the Empress to CHANG CHIH-TUNG and the advocates of a policy of progress. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Foreign Ministers will not live in a fools' paradise, but that they will keep a smart watch on the movements of the anti-foreign party in the Government, and, if necessary, demand the banishment of suspicious characters. The memory of the events of 1900 is still too fresh in the minds of foreigners for them to put much faith either in the good intentions or the goodwill of the majority of the Chinese or Manchu officials.

A Siamese Royal Decree on quarantine, applicable to British vessels and subjects, is published in the Gazette.

The much-paraphrased Sultan of Johore contemplates a visit to the United States next year, taking in the St. Louis Exhibition.

Mariners are notified that a six-foot conical buoy, painted white, has been temporarily moored to mark the site of the wreck of the Chinese gunboat *Hsueh Tai*, and not as an aid to navigation.

Antung, otherwise known as Sahn, has been substituted in the U.S. Commercial Treaty for Tatungku, as one of the two ports to be opened in Manchuria. Antung is claimed to be far the superior place.

The British Consul at Tientsin has succeeded in getting the British Government to issue the China medal and clasp to the members of the Tientsin Volunteer Corps, not British subjects, who served in the defence of Tientsin in 1900.

Mr. W. R. D. Beckett was expected at Bangkok about the 18th inst. to take up the position of H.B.M. Consul at Bangkok. Mr. C. E. W. Stringer was to leave about the time of Mr. Beckett's arrival to take up the post of Consul at Chongmai.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts, general managers of the Orient Hotel, Manila, inform us that a paragraph in our issue of Saturday to the effect that the hotel has not been sold to the Philippine Government, is incorrect. This, of course, is conclusive; but our information was nevertheless taken from one of the more reliable Manila papers, which devoted a considerable amount of space and a few headlines to announcing that the hotel was not to be sold.

The Amoy correspondent of the N.C. Daily News wrote on the 9th inst.—The weather is getting much cooler, and there are at present some few sporadic cases of cholera reported. It is expected that the port doctor will shortly grant us a clean bill of health. Mr. Jan Cameron Murray, third Engineer of the China Merchants' steamer *Hsueh Tai* died on board of cholera on the 7th inst. and was buried next day at the Kalang-u Cemetery. Mr. Eugene P. Nelson, second mate of the same steamer, was attacked with cholera and was taken on shore. He died yesterday, and was buried at the Kalang-u Cemetery this morning.

The N.C. Daily News correspondent, under date Tokyo, 15th September, wrote:—A deputation of politicians visiting the Premier, Count Katsura, yesterday, urged that the new Russian demands constitute an insult to Japan, inasmuch as direct negotiations between Japan and Russia are in progress. If those new demands are granted by China, it will indicate that the latter Power is also unfriendly to Japan; it is therefore necessary to insist on a definite answer from Russia. The Premier, in reply, declared that the Government will take no step which will impair the national dignity or the prestige of the empire.

At the British Consulate, Manila, on the 9th inst., Mr. Hugh Balfour Darnell and Miss Clara Elizabeth Mackenzie were married, the ceremony being performed by the British Consul-General, Mr. W. J. Kenny. Mr. Darnell, the eastern travelling agent of the C.P.R. is a son of the Rev. Henry Faulkner Darnell, D.D. of Avon, New York. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. Philip Mackenzie, a prominent attorney of London, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Darnell were married at Christ Church, Yokohama, on the 1st July, and the ceremony performed at the British Consulate was in compliance with the custom regarding marriages of British subjects contracted on foreign soil, a marriage and registration being required at the Consulate.

MORE ROBBERIES.

On Saturday morning a gentleman living at Morrison Hill discovered that a quantity of jewellery had been abstracted from his cash-box. Apparently a skeleton key had been used to unlock the box. Earlier in the week the same gentleman missed an umbrella, and on the following day lost from his house a silver watch and the new umbrella which he had just purchased to replace the other. He has now deemed it advisable to remove his valuables to the office safe.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the **DAILY PRESS** only, and special business matters to the **MANAGER**.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of **DAILY PRESS** should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 6th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MR. CARL WALDEMAR SMITH has this day been authorized to sign our Firm by Procreation.

GROSSMANN & CO.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1903. [2633]

A. LING & CO.

FURNITURE STORE.

PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., and FOCOMOW LACQUERED WARE.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [2631]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the Hongkong Club, \$100 each, was held in the HONGKONG CLUB HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., when the following Debentures were drawn for redemption:

9	278	679	1000	1452
92	292	518	1000	1548
43	309	673	1074	1575
51	327	674	1085	1580
53	353	718	1129	1618
109	354	731	1144	1650
161	390	751	1165	1667
171	394	757	1167	1668
177	438	790	1214	1723
180	449	832	1363	1751
210	456	853	1373	1809
231	542	967	1393	1873
273	552	993	1438	1918

and will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on the 30th day of SEPTEMBER, 1903, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [2629]

TENDERS are invited for the supply to H. M. Naval Yard of the undermentioned **TIMBER MATERIALS** for use from 12th OCTOBER, 1903, viz:—

TEAK
AMERICAN RED
CAMPHOR WOOD
HARDWOODS

Form of Tender, and information in regard to the conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORES OFFICER, H. M. Naval Yard. To enable persons tendering to estimate what stocks they would be expected to keep, they will be provided, if necessary, with a statement showing the expenditure of the different descriptions of material during the twelve months ending 30th June last. A deposit of one hundred dollars will be required with each tender, but this will be returned on the acceptance or rejection of the same.

The Tenders, which will be received till Noon on 28th inst., should be sealed and addressed to the Commodore, H. M. Naval Yard.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [2634]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR KOBE.

THE Steamship

"**OUTRIDGE**,"
Captain Dabell, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 21st inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1903. [2628]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and **CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT** is now ready and contains:—

Leading Articles.
Major-General Sir William Gascoigne's Departure.
The City of Waichow.
British Enterprise on the Lower Yang-tze.
The Registration of Servants.
Robbery with Violence in Hongkong.
Hongkong Legislative Council.
Ship-Building in Hongkong.
Colonial Estimates.
Departure of General Gascoigne.
Departure of Commander Murray Ramsay.
Capture of Hongkong Thieves in Canton.
Russia's New Manchurian Demands.
Another Daring Robbery in Hongkong.
The Trans-Siberian Breakdown.
Notes from the Botanic Gardens.
H.E. Viceroy Shun.
New Territory Notes.
Canton.
Tientsin.
Sir Henry Blake's Appointment to Ceylon.
The Opium Farm.
Correspondence.
Supreme Court.
Hongkong Cotton S. W., and D. Co.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.
V.R.C. Aquatic Sports.
Hongkong Football Club.
The "Tonkin" Fire.
Messing on Coasters at Shanghai.
A Steamer Captained.
Japan, Russia and China.
Hongkong and Port News.
Commercial.
Shipping.

Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage, \$2.
Extra copies 50 cents each, Cash.
Copies can be posted from the Office to add 50c post; including postage 54 cents each, or \$1 for three copies, Cash.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1903.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATION WANTED.

A S Proof-reader, or Manager of Printing Office, by thoroughly reliable and well-educated British Printer.

Apply—
DISPLAY,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [2635]

SWATOW DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 41.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a 6 foot Conical Buoy painted White has been temporarily moored to mark the site of the wreck of the Chinese Gunboat ("Hua Tai") and not as an aid to navigation.

This buoy may be removed at any time, but due notice will be given of the same.

A. HOLZ,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
F. A. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Customs.
Swatow, 18th September, 1903. [2630]

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

S.S. "ATHOLL."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Charge impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1903. [2627]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction, to be held THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1903, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Tung Lo Wan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Lots.	Registry No.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Acres.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.				
1	100	100	100	100	100				
2	101	101	101	101	101				
3	102	102	102	102	102				
4	103	103	103	103	103				
5	104	104	104	104	104				
6	105	105	105	105	105				
7	106	106	106	106	106				
8	107	107	107	107	107				
9	108	108	108	108	108				
10	109	109	109	109	109				

WANTED.

WELL educated and Energetic Young Man seeks Employment as GENERAL ASSISTANT in a Commercial firm.

Apply—
S. H.,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1903. [2614]

WANTED.

AN ENGINEER, Capable of taking charge of and working up a small business at an Outpost. Salary \$350 per month.

Apply to
"ENGINEER,"
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 19th September, 1903. [2622]

WANTED.

AN Expert LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.
State Salary and Experience to—
A. I.,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1903. [2443]

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO GOVERNMENT.

WANTED.

A CHINESE OVERSEER of Public Works in Sandakan, about 25 years of age, with experience and able to do his own planning. Must speak and write English.

Salary ... \$75 per mensem.
House Allowance 15 "
Horse Allowance 15 "
Second-class passage provided to Sandakan.
A trial of a few months will be given and if not satisfactory return passage paid.

Apply to—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [2493]

NOTICE.

THERE is a Vacancy for a Third APOTHECARY'S ASSISTANT in the Government Civil Medical Department.

Applicants must have a good knowledge of English and some previous knowledge of dispensing.

Salary \$240 a year, rising by \$60 annually to \$300, with a five years' agreement.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Assistant Analyst and Apothecary at the Government Civil Hospital, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., on and up to 30th September.

J. M. ATKINSON,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.
Government Civil Medical Department,
15th September, 1903. [2596]

CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE. Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting. The Best Nitro-cotton in the World.

PRICE OF 12-NONE CARTRIDGES:
Loaded with Powder only, and 1 oz. of Shot.
Primroses Cases ... \$6.25 ... \$3.00
Pegamoid Cases ... 6.85 ... 3.60
Ejector Brass Cases 7.50 ... 3.25

Apply to—
WM. SCHMIDT & CO
Gunnsmen,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902 [191]

CARTRIDGES.

FEW MEN CAN BE SURE that their old age will be free from the cares of poverty. But most men can free themselves from such cares by investing in an Endowment of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which will provide an absolutely certain and permanent income of from

\$200 to \$20,000 a Year for their maturer years, without sinking much capital to secure the income.

And moreover, in case of premature death, the income commences at once to the family.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.
(HENRY B. HYDE, Founder.)
F. KIENE, Manager.
1848

SIENTING.

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. [2636]

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee, CHARLES A. POLLARD.

RETURN VISIT.

RETURN VISIT.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

THE POLLARD

ENGLISH COMEDY CO.,

including the ever popular Comedian

EDWARD NABLE.

Commencing

TO-NIGHT (MONDAY), 21ST

SEPTEMBER,

when will be presented

the Brilliant and Irresistible Funny

Farce-Comedy

"A GAY NIGHT IN PARIS."

"A GAY NIGHT IN PARIS."

(Oh! what a night).

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

All Productions under the Personal Supervision of

MR. EDWARD NABLE.

Prices \$3, \$2, and \$1.

Plan at Robinson Piano Co.

ALDO MIDDLETON,

Manager.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1903. [2619]

DANCING.

MRS. DONALDSON (Daughter of Professor J. F. WALLACE, of Rosemount Dancing Academy, Glasgow), has pleasure in informing the residents of Hongkong and district that she is opening

DANCING CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS at the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 5th OCTOBER. Great pains will be taken in training Pupils, and none but those really desirous of learning the art need enrol themselves, as discipline in the class-room is essential and will be insisted upon.

ADULT BEGINNERS' CLASSES.—MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 8.15 to 9.45 P.M.; Fee, \$10 a month. SATURDAY, from 8.15 to 9.45 P.M.; Fee, \$6 a month. (Pupils enrolled at the ROBINSON PIANO CO., Ltd.)

ADVANCED OR PRACTICE CLASS.—WEDNESDAY, from 8.15 to 9.45 P.M.; Fee, \$7 a month.

JUVENILE BEGINNERS' CLASS.—SATURDAYS, from 3 to 5 P.M.; Fee, \$6 a month.

NOTE.—When there are three children from one family, the third will be allowed half fee.

PRIVATE LESSONS given at hours to suit the convenience of pupils. For further information enquire of the ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1903. [2696]

NOTICE.—FOR SALE

THE SWATOW HOTEL, SWATOW.

SPLENDID SITUATION FOR HOTEL, OFFICES, OR GODOWNS.

THIS Hotel is situated two minutes' walk from landing, commands a splendid view of the Harbour, and is close to steamers lying alongside of wharves.

THE ONLY HOTEL IN SWATOW.

For Sale—the Hotel, Land, and Property with site places, Furniture, Stock, and Goodwill of Business; together with a Lease of another Eleven Houses adjoining the Hotel, making one whole block.

The Hotel comprises:—Bar, Two Billiard-rooms, Dining-room, Music-room, Sitting-room, Five Bed-rooms, Boy's room, Kitchen, Store-room, and Private Quarters.

The Proprietor begs to mention the reason of the sale is on account of his wishing to go home for treatment of an eye affliction.

For further Particulars, apply to The Owner and Proprietor,
F. H. HYDE.
Swatow, 29th August, 1903. [2600]

WINCHESTER CARBINES

12 SHOT REPEATING. CALIBRE 44.
Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers

ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.

LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.

14, DES VEXES ROAD. [2742]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and **KYNOK'S** SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and **NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT** in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 88SG. AIR-GUNS and **AMMUNITION** in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [11]

FEW MEN CAN BE SURE

that their old age will be free from the cares of poverty. But most men can free themselves from such cares by investing in an Endowment of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which will provide an absolutely certain and permanent income of from

\$200 to \$20,000 a Year for their maturer years, without sinking much capital to secure the income.

And moreover, in case of premature death, the income commences at once to the family.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.
(HENRY B. HYDE, Founder.)
F. KIENE, Manager.
1848

SIENTING.

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. [2636]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

of the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, on SATURDAY, the 26th SEPTEMBER, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1903.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 26th SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903. [2568]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, No. 1, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 8th OCTOBER, 1903, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statements of Account for the year 1902 and for the 1st half ending 30th June, 1903, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 28th SEPTEMBER to the 8th OCTOBER, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1903. [2613]

HUMPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF HUMPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Nos. 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of OCTOBER, 1903, at Noon, when the following Resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

1. "That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 (divided into 100,000 shares of \$10 each) to \$1,500,000 (divided into 150,000 shares of \$10 each) by the creation of 50,000 new shares of \$10 each to be offered and if accepted to be allotted to the present shareholders of the Company at par in the ratio and proportion of one new share for every two old shares in the Company held by the respective shareholders thereof, the amount payable on each of such new shares respectively to be paid at such time or times and in such manner as the Company by its General Managers may hereafter determine."

2. "That Article No. 82 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled and the following Article substituted therefor:—

"The remuneration of the General Managers shall be \$4,000 per annum (which shall cover office rent but not salaries of Secretary and other employees) and a commission of 5 per cent. of the net profits of the Company for each year that such profits amount to 7 per cent. of the Capital of the Company."

Should the above Resolutions be duly passed they will be submitted for confirmation at Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1903.
JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON,
General Managers. [2205]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

CHINESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

司公美華

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THIS Company's Offices are Established at Nos. 20 and 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD opposite Douglas Pier, Hongkong, 1st May, 1903.

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

渣打中國日本荷蘭輪船公司

REGULAR STEAMSHIP LINE FROM JAVA TO CHINA AND JAPAN, AND BACK.

THE HEAD AGENCY of the above Company has been OPENED at No. 3, DUNDRELL STREET.

R. BISSCHOP, General Agent.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [2632]

E. J. REMEDIOS,

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP DEALER.

No. 39, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval to any address on receipt of satisfactory reference.

Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.

AGENTS WANTED.
15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [1586]

BANK

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12th NOVEMBER, 1906.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Shanghai Tls. 5,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 2,500,000

(HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.)

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Canton, Hankow, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin.

The Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities. Bills Discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS: At 2% per annum on Current Account daily balances.

3% per annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

4% " " " 6 " "

5% " " " 12 " "

E. W. BUTLER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [123]

BANKS

THE ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTE.

ENTIRELY
NEW STOCK
TO ARRIVE THIS MONTH
SPECIALLY AND MOST CAREFULLY
CHOSEN.
DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES,
BY OUR
MR. ROBINSON
NOW IN EUROPE.
GREAT
REDUCTIONS
IN OUR PRESENT STOCK OF PIANOS
AND MUSICAL GOODS.
A QUANTITY OF OLD MUSIC STILL
LEFT, BEING SOLD VERY
CHEAP.
CALL IN AND SEE WHAT WE HAVE.
ALL ENQUIRIES WILL BE MOST
COURTEOUSLY AND PROMPTLY
ANSWERED.

THE APOLLO PIANO-PLAYER

RECITALS DAILY

PRICE FROM \$450 UP.

PATTI ENDORSES THE APOLLO.

Adeline Patti (Baroness Cederstrom) has given another great testimonial to the Apollo Piano-player. She was so delighted with the instrument that was purchased by her last year that this second testimonial is even stronger than the first one that she gave.
Miss Patti says that "the Apollo" never has given her the slightest trouble and that the new concert grand is one of the most wonderful and perfect piano-players that she has ever seen."
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903. [2484]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work
FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1959.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;
12, Queen's Road Central.

CHEONG LEE & CO., Furniture Store.
Established over 20 years. Importers and
Exporters, Teakwood Furniture, Black-
wood, Jewellery, &c., highest grade
best and cheapest. 5, Queen's Road
Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMAN'S
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hongkong.

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMEY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 32, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
Proofs read by Englishmen.
STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision
and Coal Merchants, Sole Agents for
Hartmann's Ration's Genuine Com-
position Red Hand Brand.

BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers,
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
144, Des Voeux Road.

MOORE & SELMUND,
25 and 26, Connaught Road, Praya Central.
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers,
Commission Agents and General
Storekeepers; Sole Agents for
Shipowners' Composition ("Grey-
hound Brand") and Blundell's
Sponges & Co.'s Composition.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts, at moderate rates.

MADAME FLINT & CO.

LA MODE DE PARIS.

MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING
CONNAUGHT HOTEL, Rooms 4 and 5.

GOLF FOR EVERYBODY.

THE WEAPONS OF WAR.

DR. J. G. McPHERSON.

Though not exactly a "war" a real golf match has in it a fine element of personal warfare. One does not like to be beaten in the single; all of one's powers are brought to bear upon the contest for victory.

Accordingly the "weapons of war" require to be very carefully seen to. The player must be master of each; and the fewer he has the more likelihood is there that he will be able to use each to the best advantage when required. I have seen a professional—Willie Park—with two caddies—one the advising caddy according to the Golf Rules, with the ironmonger's shop of iron together with a few wooden ones; the other, with a surplus stock, in case of breakages during the round, or for some left-handed movement in an emergency. But I cannot stand such extravagance in the variety of weapons. A few good ones well known are worth two bagfuls of differentiated dummies.

STYLE OF PLAY TO BE CONSIDERED.
Of course, no fixed rule can be laid down as to the best set of clubs and balls which a golfer should procure. Style has a marked power in a player; and the two players in the final for the Amateur Championship at Hoylake in May had not a very prepossessing style, for they had been well up in years before they handled a club. Only their putting was most deadly on these hurricane days; this may be attributed to their skill as excellent billiard players. Yet it is well to cultivate a good style, and clubs should be suited to that style.

There are golfers "agile" and golfers "non-agile"; and each requires his own kind of weapons. An elastic or agile player, who can put his whole body into the stroke, must necessarily choose a comparatively stiff driver; whereas a sluggish, non-agile player, whose shoulders are not flexible, requires a supple-shafted club. As the tailor makes the clothes to suit the man, the club-maker should make the clubs fitted for the style of the golfer.

In choosing the weapons of war "fancy," too, goes a long way. The youth enamoured of his watch, has the best that ever was; the careful man considers that there is no razor on earth like his own; and a spongy husband is said to make the same remark about his wife—for a time. The golfer, too, must consider his club the very best before he can be really and continuously successful with it. Fancy goes much further than we would think. "That's a picture," the professional will say of his favourite, though in another's eyes it may be very commonplace. Yet the selection makes all the difference.

Allan Robertson, the greatest of golfers, in the "fifties" had a craze for this "fancying" of golf clubs. About nine o'clock—two hours before the golfers of the "Parade" (as the old Clubhouse was called) would appear at the first hole for the forenoon's round, Allan would be seen sitting down the walk from his house to Hugh-Philip's shop. Hugh would be at the door or on the green near, with his long apron on; as well as his spectacles, busy scraping a club head with an iron scraper (a rectangular piece of thin steel, about four inches by two), and thereafter rubbing it gently with coarse, and then fine sandpaper, to put on the finishing polish. Hugh would put a couple of hours' work on a head after Jamie Wilson, his "man," had considered it finished. Allan would see the "beauty" and covet it. On the spot he would seize it—go up and fasten it without glue to a spare shaft to calculate the effect. If it pleased his fancy, it was glued on and bagged as a treasure. Of course, in this case, some of the head would require to be rasped out; for Allan played with very light clubs. No such extra trouble is taken with a driver now, for clubs are thrown into the market in thousands for one long ago.

AN OLD-TIME DRIVER.
There are, however, some general principles to which it may be considered of importance to attend in the selection of "the weapons of war." I once saw in McEwan's, of Bruntsfield, Edinburgh, a fine specimen of the old style driver. It belonged to the Duke of York (afterwards James II. of England), who was a keen golfer on the links of Leith. That old club, which did faithful service more than two centuries ago, was made by one Andrew Dickson. It has the horn and head in the same parts of the head, and is "skared" similarly. The shaft is made of split-ash—not sawn, as is generally the case. Old, slowly-growing ash, split according to the reed of the wood, forms a very lasting handle. It has not the sharpness of spring possessed by the modern bickory; but it is far more durable, and can stand a jerk better. With pleasure do I now look on my split-ash Hugh, which I used to handle with power more than thirty years ago. Dickson's shaft was well executed in the tapering, stiff in the top of the shaft, and gradually supplying to the "whipping." The neck of the head was graceful, and there was a considerable hook on the face at the nose. The King's club-head was made of apple tree, for a long time the favourite wood for that part. Now, well-seasoned beech is generally preferred for the driver. This old club, on the whole, is far better than the "souple gaud on string," which non-agile golfers prefer.

Now we have a shorter head, or a bulger. Dr. Argyll Robertson reminded me at Muirfield last year, on the occasion of the Open Championship, that I was the first to play with a shorter head than the classical Hugh's. I now see that the shorter head, with broader top, has more power. I don't like the bulger; and it seems now to have gone out of use among the best players. There is more elasticity in the breadth

of wood behind the spot where the ball comes in contact; but the face should be straight, not bulged.

THE MODERN CLUB.

The modern head is much thicker; that is, the face is much deeper. Of course, for effective work the cubic contents of the head must not be too small; if the length is shortened, the depth must be increased to ensure this. On inland courses, where the green is softer than on the sea-coast, this has been made necessary for playing through the green. But the craze for a herculean drive off the tee is more at the bottom of the alteration. With the old "thin-faced" Hugh, very little sand, if any, was used on the teeing-ground. Accuracy of aim with the thin-faced club from the teeing-ground was of immense advantage in playing the second—the important shot of the hole. The driver was always used for this if there was sufficient distance, unless the ball was lying very bad. The thin-face caught the ball below the centre, and made it rise gracefully, as no other club could effect. Now, all the glory is in an enormous drive from the tee with the broad-faced club. One cannot get below the ball so easily; and the second shot is sometimes sacrificed.

The length of the driver depends upon the player's style—not upon the height of the man only. Roughly speaking, in general practice, if the head of the club be placed on the ground at his feet, the end of the handle should reach the pit of the stomach. A tall man generally prefers an upright club; a short man a flat and comparatively longer club. An occasional enormous swipe may be made when the balance can be hit in the swing; but in general, one fails in accuracy when quick nerve-power is introduced; and without that quick nerve-power there is a dulling softness and consequent shortness in the stroke.

One thing that beginners should carefully observe, never to use the club which has the spring in his hands! Many have ruined their style trying to checkmate this difficulty. If the spring is felt anywhere in the upper half of the shaft the stroke is uncertain. Be careful, then, in having the spring gradually increasing from the centre to the whipping. As the driver is really the most important club in the set, I have dwelt most on it. The best players are those who commenced and played for years at school with only a driver and a clog.

THE PUTTER.

The next important wooden club to the driver was the wooden putter. For many years this has been laid aside by players; but Braid's success last year at Muirfield, as open champion, gave the world sufficient evidence that the adopted use of this was the secret of that success. I am glad to see that many very distinguished players are now using the aluminium putter of the shape of the old wooden putter. Of course, I prefer wood, but shape is what I hold to be essential. The wooden putter should be upright, perfectly stiff in the shaft, and vertical in the whole face. The head must be a little heavier than that of the driver, but it should feel "sweet" or well-balanced in the hand, and easily manipulated by the finger; for the holding of fine putts requires the nice, delicate touch of the finger, and by no means the palm of the hand. The wooden putter can be dispensed with for short putts especially on a keen green, where one can give a little more "poother" to the shot with the clog.

OTHER CLUBS.

In the "sixties" the mid-spoon was considered a most powerful approach club. I am glad to see Mr. Hilton using an aluminium imitation of this (by Mr. Mills, of Sunderland) with remarkable success. Again it is the shape that is pleasing us. It is a very accurate club, and there is not the same risk of slicing or jerking as with a clog.

Of course, the clog, shorter in the shaft than we find in most cases, is a telling weapon. It can be used for a fine skimming wrist approach with deadly accuracy. The light iron is now indispensable for short approaches, lifting bunkers, and stymies. But the shaft should not be strained by bunker-work. When a good player accidentally gets into a bunker, he uses a niblick iron; but sometimes only once or twice in a whole round, so I do not class it as an absolutely necessary weapon.

A good light iron for delicate work was a lifetime's fancy; you dare not break the well-poised and time-used head of the shaft by undue jerking; for you cannot easily get two perfect handles for one iron with the same balance and touch. It would take years to get the new shaft into the same "set" as the old one, and no artificial "band" can equal what it takes years to form. These formed my stock in my best days. Occasionally a wooden niblick could be very successfully used when the ball was in a deep cup. But driver, mid-spoon, clog, iron, and wooden putter form all the essentials.

BALLS.

As to balls, one is bewildered with the variety

now in use. According to Andrew Lang, wooden balls were first used; then feather balls had a long run in the game. Principal Paterson, late of St. Andrew's, now in New York, introduced the first gutta ball there in 1846, made out of the packing of a Vishnu idol sent home from Singapore by his missionary brother. Then Mr. Tom Peter made a ball with gutta-percha outside, and lead inside, a terrible slaughterer of golf clubs. And now we have the American Haskell, made up in a marvellous way with gutta-percha and indiarubber. There has been a marked improvement in the ordinary gutta-percha ball during these last fifty years—this has had much to do with more generally successful scoring. Meanwhile use a clean 27 gutta ball, and wait for a time till the Haskell is fully tested. I saw much of both at Hoylake; but I have not room here for giving my opinion on what I then saw.

Next Week:

"THE FORTUNES OF WAR IN CHAMPIONSHIP CONTESTS," BY H. H. HILTON.

INSURANCES

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

THE Undersigned Agents of above Company, are prepared to accept First-class Foreign and Chinese RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1903. [216]

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at Current Rates.

HOTZ, JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1903. [2160]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCHANT TIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1902. £13,378,771.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £25,000,000 0 0
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000 0 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0
II. FIRE FUNDS... 2,887,215 14 10

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents. [1888]

THE STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. [2185]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents. [1888]

Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [28]

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

HONGKONG, 2nd April, 1900. [2]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO., Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office. [28]

Hongkong, 17th August, 1887.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÖCKELMANN & CO., Agents. [1113]

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO. [72]

Hongkong, 29th May 1895

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1851.
Cash Security ... \$252,719
Total Losses Paid ... \$26,769,240

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO. [144]

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903.

ROYAL EXTRACTED WATERS MANUFACTORY.

If you want a drink of health, if the true that health is wealth, if you'd take your proper place, if for health you'd join the race, always with a smiling face, where you can get good drink I guess, pure water we always use, Essence many from which to choose, Our list of drinks will you amuse.

Apply to—
F. P. DANENBERG, Manager.
Factory & Office: West Point; Telephone 387
Depot—Ice House Street; Telephone 374.

Novel Specialties. Best in the Far East. Refreshing and invigorating drinks of the season. Just Produced, Long-Life, Non-Intoxicating and Excellent Beverages.
Hiv-Oes, Winter Stout, Strawberryade, Jubilee-Champagne, Orange Champagne, Hop Ale.

WM. POWELL, LD.,
GENERAL DRAPERS, HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKERS, AND
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
28 & 34, QUEEN'S ROAD.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE (FIRST FLOOR UPSTAIRS).
GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,
28, QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).
WM. POWELL, LD.

TURKISH
TROPHIES
CIGARETTES

MADE FROM THE CHOICEST TURKISH TOBACCO, ARE THE BEST. ASK
YOUR DEALER FOR THIS BRAND.

NOBEL-GLASGOW EXPLOSIVES.
DYNAMITE,
GELATINE-DYNAMITE,
PLASTING GELATINE AND GELIGNITE,
DETONATORS, SAFETY FUSE,
AND ALL BLASTING ACCESSORIES.

MAGAZINES AND DEPOTS AT
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, WEIHAWEI.
AGENTS—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS FACTORY: CAIRO, EGYPT
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES. (Close to H.E. Nubar Pasha's Palace).
PURVEYOR TO THE BRITISH FIELD FORCE
CANTERNS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY... 20, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA... 4, Dalhousie Square.
RANGOON... 72, Merchant Street.
LONDON... 19, Basinghall St., E.C.
ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE AT THEIR AGENTS—
MESSRS. KRUSE & CO., HONGKONG.

MIDZUSHIMA & CO.
COAL MERCHANTS.
No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Facing Duddell Street).
HEAD OFFICE: No. 5, SAKAIMACHI, KOBE.
BRANCH OFFICES: HIGASHI-HOMMACHI, MOJI, MINAMI-AIKAWA,
OSAKA AND KAIGAN, WAKAMATSU.
AGENCY: MR. S. NAKAYAMA, MOTOMACHI, YOKOHAMA.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: MIDZUSHIMA, Kobe, Moji, Osaka, Wakamatsu, and Hongkong.
CODE USED: A 1 & A. B. C. 4th ED.

Importers of Japanese Coal. Contractors of Coal to the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de France, Foreign and Japanese steamers. Arsenal and Japanese Railway Companies &c. Sole Proprietors of Kumamoto and Tanoura Coal Mines. Sole Agents for Kawamata Komatsugawa, Minamio, Ikejiri and Kunagahata Collieries.

K. UYEMURA, Manager. [2409]

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
ROYAL EXCHANGE
PALATINE
ORIENT
Fire Insurance Companies.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1903.

HEAD
BACK
ACHE
ACHE all over. Throat sore,
Eyes and Nose running, slight
cough with chills; this is La
Grippe.
Painkiller
taken in hot water, sweetened,
before going to bed, will break
it up if taken in time.
There is only one Painkiller,
"PERRY DAVIS."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 18, HIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,302, 8, Fujiki, Kuchinotsu, Japan, 13th Sept., Coal.—M. B. KATMA.
Sept. 18, SOLVING, Norwegian steamer, 775, Kjerland, Samarang 9th September, Sugar, MECHERS & CO.
Sept. 19, ANDREW BURNERS, Ger. str., 1,020, H. Kohn, Hongkong Swatow 11th Sept., Rice and Sundries.—ARNOLD, KARNBERG & CO.
Sept. 19, ANPING MARU, Japanese str., 1,058, I. Goto, Foochow, Amoy and Swatow 18th Sept., General.—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
Sept. 19, BYRON, Norwegian steamer, 771, E. Gunderson, Honoy 15th Sept., Coal.—SANDER, WILDER & CO.
Sept. 19, GIRONDE, French str., 1,903, V. Abel, Yokohama and Kobe 14th Sept., General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Sept. 19, HANOT, French str., 759, Morles, Haiphong, 18th September, General.—A. R. MARTY.
Sept. 19, HINSHAW, British str., 1,335, W. E. Sawyer, Java 9th September, Sugar.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Sept. 19, HUI HAO, French str., 594, Morles, Pakhoi and Hailow 18th September, General.—A. R. MARTY.
Sept. 19, KONO BRUN, German str., 562, L. Zingelbach, Bangkok 10th Sept., Rice and Wood.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Sept. 19, PETCHABURI, German steamer, 1,375, Hillmann, Bangkok via Swatow 11th Sept., Rice and General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Sept. 19, SUNKIANG, British str., 1,021, A. W. Outerbridge, Manila 16th September, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Sept. 19, TARTAR, British str., 2,708, E. Theilmann, Vancouver 21st Aug., General.—C. P. R. CO.
Sept. 19, WILSON, British str., 1,100, Lavers, Shanghai 16th Sept., General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Sept. 20, AMSTERDAM, British steamer, 11,000, C. W. Williams, Yokohama 13th September, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Sept. 20, EASTERN, British str., 2,272, Winthrop Ellis, Kobe 15th Sept., General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Sept. 20, GEORGE ARLEN, British str., 2,949, J. G. Offord, Calcutta 6th Sept., General.—DAVID BARNES & CO., LTD.
Sept. 20, HAINAN, British str., 635, J. Gibson, Swatow 18th Sept., General.—DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO.
Sept. 20, HIBAKO, British str., 1,090, Stalker, Newchwang and Chefoo 15th Sept., General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Sept. 20, IZUMI MARU, Japanese str., 2,302, M. Yagi, Moji 15th September, General.—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Sept. 20, PRONTO, German str., 632, H. Grant, Amoy 18th September.—SIEMSEN & CO.
Sept. 20, WICHANG, British str., 801, Somerville, Hailow 17th Sept., General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

CLEARANCES

At the HONGKONG MARITIME OFFICE, 19th September.
Arnold Taylor, German str., for Swatow.
Hainan, British str., for Swatow.
Hikosan Maru, Japanese str., for Kuchinotsu.
Prestia, Austrian str., for Singapore.
Tientsin, British str., for Foochow.
Triumph, German str., for Hailow.
Trogos, British str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES

19th September.
Haitan, French str., for Hailow.
Hopang, British str., for Singapore.
KAMAKURA MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore.
QUARTER, German str., for Chefoo.
RUEI, British str., for Manila.
20th September.
ARNOLD LYKEN, German str., for Swatow.
Haitan, British str., for Coast Perik.
HANGANG, British str., for Swatow.
HIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., for Kuchinotsu.
PRESTIA, Austrian str., for Calcutta.
TIENTSIN, British str., for Foochow.
TRIUMPH, German str., for Hailow.
TROCOS, British str., for Singapore.

VESSELS IN DOCK

19th September.
ABERDEEN DOCKS.—
Kowloon Dock.—Pembroke, Hongkong, Lymington, Dolt.
COSMOPOLITAN Dock.—Nanyang, Hankow, Lym.

SHIPPING REPORT

The British steamer *Katana*, from Kobe 15th Sept., had fine weather and small sea throughout. The British steamer *Wychamp*, from Hailow 17th Sept., had moderate winds and fine weather throughout. The German steamer *Kona Beng*, from Bangkok 10th Sept., had in the Gulf of Siam heavy squalls from S.W. In the China Sea N.E. wind with light squalls.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FOR SAIGON.
THE Company's Steamship
"GIRONDE"
Captain Abel, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903.

FOR CHEMULPO, DALNY AND PORT ARTHUR.
(Calling at SHANGHAI).
THE Steamship
"PRONTO,"
Captain Grandt, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst., at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1903.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
THE Company's Steamship
"NAMSANG,"
Captain Geo. Payne, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1903.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL.	BALLAARAT	Brit. str.	F. R. Summers	P. & J. B. N. Co.	26th inst., at Noon.
LIVERPOOL	JASON	Brit. str.	Schmitz	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	23rd October.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL.	TOKIN	Brit. str.	Hilbison	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	GLAUCOS	Brit. str.	W. Bainbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	29th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	ISABARA MARU	Brit. str.	H. Nish	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	3rd Oct., Daylight.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	AGAMENNON	Brit. str.	W. Nish	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	13th October.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL.	PAK LING	Brit. str.	W. Nish	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	27th October.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ZIEKEN	Ger. str.	W. Wilhelm	MELCHERS & CO.	23rd inst., at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	von Dahren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	23rd inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	Schulke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	6th October.
GENOA & LIVERPOOL.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	20th October.
ODessa	PINGSHUN	Brit. str.	C. Watgill	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	3rd November.
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	K. G. TCHAKOW	Brit. str.	W. Nish	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL	SATSUMA	Brit. str.	A. Beer	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	24th inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	NOUDYIN	Rus. str.	H. Pyle	NEWARK, TONKS & CO.	17th October.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN.	E. OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	E. Pyle	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	23rd inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA SHAI, &c.	TAKTAR	Brit. str.	E. Pyle	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	7th October.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA SHAI, &c.	TACOMA	Brit. str.	A. Dixon	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	24th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA SHAI, &c.	TOKA MARU	Jap. str.	A. Christmann	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, 4 P.M.
PORTLAND, OREGON	CALCHIAN	Brit. str.	A. Christmann	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	2nd Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	KAPA MARU	Jap. str.	Geo. Anderson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	5th Oct., at 4 P.M.
MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO	INDIAVELLI	Brit. str.	R. P. Craven	PORTLAND & ASIATIC CO.	14th October.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	EASTERN	Brit. str.	W. Ellis	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	23rd inst., at Noon.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	CHINGTO	Brit. str.	J. M. D. Howie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	15th October.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	ATHOLL	Brit. str.	E. Porter	J. S. VAN BUREN	25th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	KANOHIMA M.	Jap. str.	K. Kori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	2nd Oct., at Noon.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	GUTHRIE	Brit. str.	Dabell	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA M.	Jap. str.	J. MacKenzie	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	2nd October.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	TAIYUAN	Jap. str.	S. J. G. Parsons	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	9th Oct., Daylight.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	KAGODA MARU	Jap. str.	Wm. Hunter	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	7th Oct., at Noon.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	PRONTO	Ger. str.	Grandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow, Daylight.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	NANCHANG	Brit. str.	J. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	KWILIN	Brit. str.	McIntosh	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	KASHING	Brit. str.	McIntosh	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	ANNAM	Brit. str.	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 21st inst.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	COROMANDEL	Brit. str.	G. M. Montford	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th inst.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	MAIPA	Brit. str.	O. L. W. Field	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 9th October.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	DAIYU MARU	Jap. str.	T. Ogata	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	23rd inst.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	ANPING MARU	Jap. str.	I. Goto	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	MAIDZU MARU	Jap. str.	K. Akashi	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	27th inst.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	SUNKIANG	Brit. str.	Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	23rd inst.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	ROHILLA MARU	Jap. str.	E. P. Bishop	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	23rd inst., 11 A.M.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	26th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	CHISUTO	Brit. str.	J. McD. Howie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	15th October.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	PERLA	Brit. str.	J. McGinty	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	24th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	WUCHANG	Brit. str.	Sommerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	24th inst.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	IZUMI MARU	Jap. str.	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, 5 P.M.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HIKOSAN MARU	Jap. str.	N. Nish	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	6th Oct., at Noon.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	NAMSANG	Jap. str.	Geo. Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, Noon.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	GIRONDE	Brit. str.	Abel	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-day, at 8 P.M.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTES FRANCAIS.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Company's Steamship
"ANNAM,"
Captain Girard, will be despatched for the above ports on or about MONDAY, the 21st inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTES FRANCAIS.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN,
DIBOUTI, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS.
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.
ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTES FRANCAIS.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN,
DIBOUTI, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS.
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.
ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTES FRANCAIS.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN,
DIBOUTI, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS.
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.
ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line, and at "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

</

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

Printed and Published by **BERTRAM A. HALE** for the Concerned, at 14, Des Voeux Road Central, City of Victoria, Hongkong; London Office, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.